

SEP 21 2006

Serial No.: 10/695,655

Atty Docket No.: JCLA8714

REMARKS**Present Status of Application**

The Office Action dated June 27, 2006, objected claim 8 for informalities. Claims 1-6, 8-12 and 20 under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph as being indefinite. Claims 1-6 and 8-12 under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by Jen et al. (Multifunctional Polymers for Electro-optic and Light-emitting Applications”).

Claims 1 and 3 have been amended for clarification purposes, and claim 8 has been amended for correcting informalities. No new matter has been added to the application by the amendments made to the specification, claims and drawings. This Amendment is promptly filed to place the above-captioned case in condition for allowance. After entering the amendments, a notice of allowance is respectfully solicited.

Discussion of objections for claims

Claim 8 was objected for informalities.

Claim 8 has been amended to correct the spelling of the term “alkyl”.

Withdrawal of this objection is respectfully requested.

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Discussion for 35 USC§112 rejections

Claims 1-6, 8-12 and 20 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

The Office Action considered it unclear whether either B and C are attached to cyclohexene/naphthalene as separate groups or fused into cyclohexene/naphthalene.

Applicant respectfully disagrees with this consideration. To any one of ordinary skill in the chemistry field, it is clear that the groups B and C are attached to cyclohexene/naphthalene (A) via a double bond and thus are clearly attached to cyclohexene/naphthalene (A) as separate groups. Moreover, further supportive examples of these compounds can be seen in compounds (3-1) to (5-30) shown in pages 12-28 of the specification.

In response to the consideration of the Office Action, though may be uncalled-for, claim 1 has been amended for clarification purposes as suggested by the Office Action, by reciting "attached to A as separate groups". Supporting grounds can be found as discussed above and Applicant believes that no new matter has been added to the application by the amendments made to the claims.

Independent claim 1 and dependent claims 2-6, 8-12 and 20 are submitted to be patentably allowable and such allowance is respectfully requested.

In view of the above amendment and discussions, reconsideration and withdrawal of these rejections under 35 USC 112 are respectfully requested.

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Discussion for 35 USC§102 rejections

Claims 1-6 and 8-12 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by Jen et al. (Multifunctional Polymers for Electro-optic and Light-emitting Applications").

Claims 1 and 3 have been amended for clarification purposes.

Applicants submit that amended independent claim 1 patently defines over the prior references for at least the reason that the cited art fails to disclose each and every feature as claimed in the present invention.

The reference Jen et al. merely discloses the approach for synthesizing nonlinear optical (NLO) side-chain aromatic polyquinolines. The resulting bipolar polymers containing a hole-transporting moiety tetraphenyldiaminobiphenyl (TPD) and a light-emitting moiety bis-quinoline are shown as TPD-PQ or TPD-PQE (in Scheme 2). Jen propose to spin coating the polymer to form a thin film made of the side-chain polyquinoline on the ITO substrate (pp. 473, the last second paragraph) for EL devices.

The Office Action alleged that Jen discloses the use of the NLO chromophore of the structure (f) in a luminescent layer of the light emitting device.

However, the chemical structure (f) or (a) noted by the Office Action, is merely a possible functional group covalently bond to the pending phenyl moiety (the side-chain) of the polyquinoline polymers taught by Jen et al.. In fact, the reference Jen merely teaches forming a layer of the side-chain aromatic polyquinoline polymer and the moiety of the chemical structure (f) can be optionally attached to the side-chain of the polymer, rather than using the chromophore of the structure (f) itself as the material of the luminescent layer.

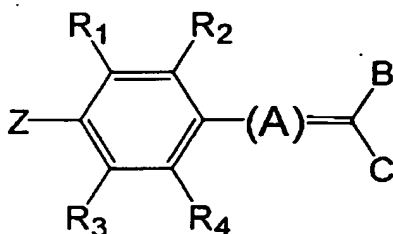
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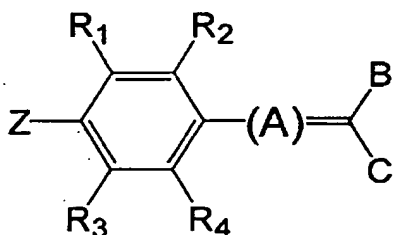
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Hence, the reference Jen et al. fails to teach or suggest at least an organic electroluminescent layer that *is made of* a compound with the following structure



Accordingly, the independent claim 1 recites at least the feature "a material of the organic electroluminescent layer *is* a compound represented by a following chemical structure (1):



(1)
....."

and clearly distinguishes the present invention over the cited references.

Dependent claims 2-6, 8-12 and 20 are submitted to be patentably distinguishable over the cited references for at least the same reasons as independent claim 1, from which these claims respectively depend, as well as for the additional features that these claims recite.

In view of the above amendment and discussions, reconsideration and withdrawal of these rejections under 35 USC 102(b) are respectfully requested.

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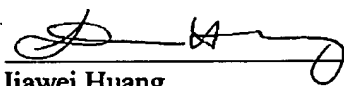
CONCLUSION

In view of the foregoing, it is believed that all pending claims are in proper condition for allowance. If the Examiner believes that a telephone conference would expedite the examination of the above-identified patent application, the Examiner is invited to call the undersigned.

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Respectfully submitted,
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